

A FINE DISPLAY.
THE FINE NEW AND LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
WEDDING SILVER
AND
PRESENTATION GOODS
OF
MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

A GORGEOUS DISPLAY AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY.

The fine store of Messrs. BAILEY & Co., at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, is now the scene of the most gorgeous and elaborate display of fine silverware and jewelry goods. The silverware at the present time is the specialty, and the stock now exposed to view is the largest and best which has ever been seen in this city. Indeed, so worthy of special notice is it that a glance is sufficient to testify to its merits, while a thorough examination will disclose a wealth of design, of workmanship, and of intrinsic value which surpasses anything which can be imagined. All that is necessary in the advertising line is to call attention to the display itself for the purpose of causing the public to see it for themselves. Once seen it speaks for itself, and all other comment is not only superfluous but unnecessary. Poorer goods would require columns upon columns of laudatory matter, but such applied to this stock only detracts from it and makes the impression that the goods are not what they claim to be, and require praising in order to make the people believe that they are. A part of the great wealth of stock is displayed in the massive windows which front the beautiful store of Bailey & Co., but what is there shown is as nothing compared to what awaits the sight-seer on entering the establishment. But even this small fraction is now sufficient to attract the attention of the careless pedestrian in the most signal manner. These windows are at all times a great attraction, but at the present time they are surrounded continually by an anxious crowd of witnesses, who comment with the greatest expressions of delight upon what is there displayed.

On entering the establishment a grand sight is presented to the wondering eyes of the visitor. The eye can take in at one sweep the entire length of the grand apartment, filled with the glittering profusion of silver, arranged on both sides of the store and down the center on tables, in showcases, in racks, and on counters. The gems of silverware displayed in the windows are but indices in a very low degree of the glories of the interior. The display is so glorious that the attention is absorbed for a while by the glittering effect of the whole, to the neglect of the various special objects. But this being partially overcome, the various exquisite specimens are the subject of the closest scrutiny and questioning and the most unbounded praise. The rule is about the same on every part that the closer the examination the greater is the satisfaction felt and expressed.

On the one side is perceived the most beautiful service for formal presents, of satin finish, in a new style, on another side, a different design gilt and satin, gold lined, filled in with bas-reliefs of most exquisite workmanship. Then follow set after set of solid silver tea services, the finest ever seen in this country of new styles, reflecting infinite credit upon the designer, an artist of whom the firm may feel justly proud.

The dinner services of the house have been for years to them a source of great emolument for in this department they have ever held a leading position. In this exhibition they have given the public an opportunity of judging that in this line of goods, as in others, they have not "fallen from their high estate," but, on the contrary, as years have lapsed, they have adopted the motto of "Excelsior," and lived up to its full significance.

Dinner services of every finish, plain and ornate, from the set worth ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) down to those of moderate price, are here in endless profusion.

Take an fruit basket of matchless beauty, silver spoons, pie, cake, and asparagus knives, fruit spoons, etc., load the cases and tables with their precious wealth.

One article attracts universal attention. It is a massive punch-bowl of silver, set with diamonds and lined with gold. The design is unique, the finish superb, and its elegance induced the reflection that even to the anchorite, who had vowed total abstinence, the presentation of a beverage from its golden chamber would surely test his self-denial.

The elaborate building occupied by this firm is one of the finest business ornaments of our city, and the stock which they now display in it is but in keeping with the outside adornments, and is but a continuation of the liberal policy which first caused them to erect the fine edifice.

As to the personnel of Messrs. Bailey & Co., any remarks in this connection would be almost superfluous. The name has been for years synonymous with all that is elegant and refined in taste. It has become a household word, not alone in their native city, but throughout the entire Union. In the capitals of the Old World, where art has its votaries, the house has its correspondents, eager to pour into its lap the treasures which day by day are brought to light.

They claim the distinction, and without cavil, of having first introduced silver of the full British standard, from 1825-1830 to 1833-1835, the American standard, but 900. The advantages of raising the standard are, that it prevents importation from abroad, and especially from British workshops, for purchasers are assured by a guarantee of receiving silver pure as they care for Mr. Weitz, some two months ago and his charges correspondingly large. Such an error, and does manifest injury to those who are willing to risk vast means towards the accomplishment of great enterprises. On the contrary, the employment of unlimited capital enables the manufacturer to purchase largely of the raw material, and he can avail himself of the improvements in machinery, and employ skilled artisans whom he can pay well and promptly for their services. Another advantage, worthy of attention, is the fact that the availability of ample means yields to the possessor the control of specialties in design and workmanship.

In all good particulars herein mentioned, the house which has been the subject of these remarks stands unrivalled, a business monument to the trade generally. The means at its command is of the most liberal kind, and is not surpassed in extent by the amount of capital. The aim of the firm and all connected with the establishment has always been to supply the best goods at first hands, and at the lowest prices consistent with strict business principles.

FIRST EDITION

THE TRIUMPH OF TAMMANY.

Results of Winans' Treachery

The Diseased Meat Excitement.

Startling Disclosures in Boston.

Interesting Municipal Struggle

A Double-headed Common Council

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TAMMANY TRIUMPHANT.

Tweed's Bills Rushed Through the Albany Legislature—The Albany Legislature yesterday passed an Albany despatch to the New York Tribune says:—

The Legislature is supposed to consider bills in committee, debate them, print them, have them read through at least once for the information of members, and observe some sort of order in the action which it may take upon them. Mr. Tweed, however, in accordance with his usual policy, has not considered, are not printed, are not read, and are not subject to any rules of order or precedence.

His amended Tax bill, his amended Election bill, his amended Charter bill, and his amended bill to encourage perjury and fraud at elections, were to-day put through both houses, and have since received the signature of Mr. Tweed's Governor. Members of long experience in the New York Legislature say they have never seen bribery, brute force, and unmitigated scoundrelism so rampant as they have been since the apostate Winans was received into the bosom of the Democracy.

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The Senate, in its Clerk, has a matchless reader. A man who can follow the words of a florid air in an Italian opera would be at a loss to understand this Clerk. Under the eye of Mr. Tweed this accomplished ecologist, really did go through a process which was accepted as a reading of the amendments introduced through the House Committee on the Affairs of Cities. A motion to print was voted down by Mr. Tweed, and the amendments were read, and the bills slipped away by some of the Tammany understrappers. Every effort was made by the representatives of the press to ascertain the substance of the amendments, and many members of the Legislature of both parties were anxious to know, but the secret up to 4 P. M. was effectually kept. On the adjournment of the Senate, the matchless clerk was presented with a bill, in this exhibition, he has given the public an opportunity of judging that in this line of goods, as in others, they have not "fallen from their high estate," but, on the contrary, as years have lapsed, they have adopted the motto of "Excelsior," and lived up to its full significance.

DISEASED MEAT IN BOSTON.

A Butcher Fatally Poisoned—Investigation at Brighton—Startling Disclosures.
BOSTON, April 18.—One week ago to-day an ox which had died of disease or was trampled to death in a cattle car while coming from Albany to Brighton, was purchased at the cattle-yard by Charles Bohn, who got a team belonging to August Weitz, another butcher, and carried it to a slaughter-house owned by Walter L. Wilkins.

George Temple, an employe of Mr. Weitz, dressed the ox. After the dressing Temple used the towel with which he had washed the sides of the animal to wipe the sweat from his face. This procured a small sore which he had on his right cheek, and the inflammation increased to such an extent that he died on Sunday morning. The investigation, which was closed at midnight, disclosed some facts calculated to startle butchers in this community. The animal, it appeared, was diseased, and the symptoms resembled those which were found in cases of blood-poisoning.

Simon Sanderson, a butcher, testified that he did not think there were more than four or five butchers in Brighton who would dress dead oxen. He thought every butcher in town would carry to market cattle infected with the hoof and mouth disease.

Charles Nutter testified that he had known dead oxen dressed and carried to market with beef properly prepared.

The wife of the deceased, Mrs. Sarah Temple, said:—The deceased had dressed dead cattle belonging to Mr. Weitz, some two months ago, and had a sore throat for a long time after, and was confined to his house a week; he told his wife that the meat of this ox was not fit to carry to market, and was no better than carrion; she had no objection, as he had no room at his slaughter-house; another animal, a bull, was taken from the yards which could not walk, and so was stuck in the yards; when he arrived with this carcass the other ox was nearly dressed; got up at 4 o'clock the next morning, and helped Weitz load one side of the ox and the bull, and with nothing else, drove to Boston; Weitz sold the bull beef

at prices ranging from 18 cents to 18 1/2 cents; the ox being sold to a man whose name he did not know, who told him some weeks ago that he wanted 300 pounds of beef of a dead ox for a proper use; did not find the man, and in driving through the market square saw a greaser man and told him the beef, as I did not want it in my wagon; the side had been cut into four pieces; he met Weitz yesterday and Sunday, but talked over but little except business matters; he thought the bone man took the other side; he took two dead oxen to Weitz's about a fortnight ago, and one which died in a day was dressed for market; Wilkins had nothing to do with the ox killed last Tuesday, heard that a dead ox was carried to Weitz's slaughter house yesterday; did not offer the ox beef for sale on the streets; knew well enough that it was not fit to sell; sold the bull beef for good meat; Weitz paid Mr. A. Monroe \$10 for the ox, and was to have the hide and tallow.

The jury returned the following verdict:—
"That George F. Temple came to his death on the morning of Sunday, April 9, 1871, at Brighton, Mass., that his death was caused by blood poisoning inoculated into his system while dressing on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at a slaughtering establishment in this town, a dead ox from a slaughter-house, yesterday, the Boston and Albany Railroad; and they further find upon the evidence that said animal was dressed by said Temple, and that one-half thereof was conveyed to Boston in a market wagon with other beef, and that the other half was conveyed to a slaughtering establishment in this town. And for the better protection of the lives of those engaged in slaughtering, and of the public against the purchase and use of diseased meat, they most earnestly recommend that the Board of Health of said town establish and enforce stringent regulations for the prevention hereafter of the introduction of any dead creatures into the slaughtering establishments of this town."

INTERESTING MUNICIPAL STRUGGLE.

Paterson, N. J., Has a Common Council with Two Presidents—Interference of the Police.

The recent election riot in the Eighth ward of Paterson, was the cause of irregular proceedings at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon. The Democrats claimed that the outgoing Alderman for the Eighth ward, Peter Kelly, had a right to hold his seat until his successor was appointed, and submitted the written opinion of the Hon. Chancellor B. Williamson and Courtlandt Parker in support of the claim.

The Republicans, however, objected to this interpretation, as it would deprive them of their majority. When the board met yesterday afternoon the clerk, in accordance with his previous instructions, refused to recognize Kelly, and the Republicans moved to proceed with the election of president. The Democrats insisted on the reading of the legal opinions, and a scene of great confusion followed. At length the Democrats elected Alderman Hopper president, and the latter took the chair. The Republicans elected Alderman Allen president, and he at once ordered Hopper from his seat. Hopper rose and said to them, amid cheers and laughter, began to read off the standing committees for the year. The confusion at last became so great that the Democrats resolved to adjourn until evening, and President Hopper left the Chamber with his adherents. The Republicans afterwards adjourned to the first Monday in May. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Democrats returned to hold the meeting, but discovered that Mayor Tuttle, who is a Republican, had locked up the Council Chamber and filled the City Hall with police. Both parties declare that they will maintain their position.—N. Y. Post, last evening.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES.

The United States Marshal Puts Her in Possession of Certain Property.

From the New Orleans Pleasney, April 18.
The United States Marshal yesterday placed Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in possession of the following tracts of land within the city limits, viz.: the tract bounded by and developed within Dupre, Salcedo, St. Ann, and St. Peter streets, and the tract of land bounded by and enclosed within St. Peter street, Hagan avenue, Orleans street, and Lake road, upon which latter tract is situated one of the city draining machines.

This act on the part of the Marshal was in conformity to the decree of Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Myra Clark Gaines vs. Manuel J. Lizardi et al., in which the city of New Orleans was a party defendant.

Mr. Wolfley, the chief deputy, who executed the order of Court, informs that Mr. Cockroft, the City Administrator of Improvements, called upon the Marshal after Mrs. Gaines had been put in possession, and asked for a delay of a few days; but the Marshal replied that he could not grant any delay, and that the order of the court was peremptory, and he had no option but to enforce it.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Lutz.
Carstairs & McCall vs. John P. Lutz, garnishee of Wm. Gebler, defendant. An attachment execution upon the garnishee was returned on his behalf to defendant, and due from him for rent. The defense alleged that the money was paid to garnishee in return for an amount he had loaned defendant. Jury out.

Edward Maginnis vs. Stephen McKenney. An action on a book account to recover for liquors sold and delivered. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.
Alice Scott vs. Edw. Reagan, administrator. An action on a mortgage. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1000.

The Commonwealth, at the relation of Ellen P. Black in her own right and as guardian, and at the relation of William L. Dennis, Esq., auditor, vs. Manlius G. and C. Eba Evans, who were sued with William B. Reed. This is a proceeding against Mr. Reed's sureties to recover the proceeds of property which was in Mr. Reed's hands as trustee, and which he sold. The matter had been referred to Mr. Dennis as auditor, and the court directed the jury to find according to his report. Verdict for the Commonwealth, \$2000; damages to Ellen Black, \$225 25; as to a guardian of Mary Mea, Ada, and Charles E. Black, \$287 88; and as to Mr. Dennis, \$12 50.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.
Charles Addison pleaded guilty to the charge of assault in throwing a brick at a gentleman who prevented him from carrying out his horse. Jacob Benner pleaded guilty to the charge of striking his sister, who remonstrated with him for abusing his mother. Robert Panett, colored, was convicted of larceny. He met a young colored girl in the street and snatched from her hand a watch containing \$15, her week's salary, and a large number of witnesses were examined on each side. Jury out.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Victories for the Versaillists.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels.

The Loss of the Captain.

The English Admiralty Sustained.

Canadian Fishery Question.

The Coal Arbitration.

Decision Against the Miners.

More Passenger Railways in Philada.

FROM EUROPE.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Asnières.
LONDON, April 19.—Details of the fighting on Monday at Asnières show that the Versaillist forces compelled the Communists to evacuate the town, but did not themselves occupy it. The Communists in the afternoon recaptured the place, where they were again attacked in the evening by the Versaillist troops. During the night there was an incessant fusillade, and the Government forces maintained their position with difficulty.

A despatch from Paris, Tuesday evening, says **The Versaillist Army** has not assumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the Island of Grand Sante.

The Communist Losses on Tuesday were very heavy. It is said the Nationals are greatly discouraged by their sufferings and losses.

Immense Quantities of Ammunition were discovered in cellars in the Avenue de Trocadero.

A special despatch to the Standard says the **Spirit Evincd by the Versaillist Troops** is unsatisfactory, and even discipline is wanting. The same correspondent says it is probable the insurgents will evacuate Asnières to-day.

There are Rumors of Changes in the French Ministry. A despatch from Paris, Tuesday evening, reports **A Violent Cannonade** at Mallot gate and Neuilly.

Versailles, April 9.—The Versaillist troops carried the woods of Colombes. A large number of **Insurgents were Killed and Wounded** and made prisoners in the encounter.

Asnières is now threatened on both sides by the Government forces.

The Peace Conference.
BRUSSELS, April 18.—The peace conference is still engaged in the discussion of the question of the **Frontier of France and Germany.**

The progress in the settlement of the financial question is also very slow.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Munich states that **Herr Dollinger**, the distinguished Bavarian theologian, was excommunicated by the Pope.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the resolution for the **Discontinuance of the Telegraph** and postal service on Sundays, on the ground that it would deprive a large number of people of employment. The Premier also opposed and succeeded in defeating a vote of censure on the **Naval Administration**, indirectly arising from the loss of the iron-clad Captain. The House, upon a division, sustained the Government by 49 majority.

Latest Military Movements.
In the decree of the United States, upon a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of Myra Clark Gaines vs. Manuel J. Lizardi et al., in which the city of New Orleans was a party defendant.

Mr. Wolfley, the chief deputy, who executed the order of Court, informs that Mr. Cockroft, the City Administrator of Improvements, called upon the Marshal after Mrs. Gaines had been put in possession, and asked for a delay of a few days; but the Marshal replied that he could not grant any delay, and that the order of the court was peremptory, and he had no option but to enforce it.

Mrs. Gaines states that prior to this proceeding she had proposed to the city authorities to rent the draining machine to the city at a nominal rent, but that her proposition was not received with any attention whatever, she adopted the measure above reported for the purpose of enforcing the rights decreed to her by the United States Supreme Court.

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FROM THE STATE.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Coal Strike.
MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The meeting of the Board of Arbitration opened at 9 o'clock this morning, and is still in session. It is rumored that Judge Elwell, the umpire, has decided the question of interference and control of the mines in favor of the operators.

The Board of Arbitration—Prospects of Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.
MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The Board of Arbitration met this morning at 9 o'clock. The decision of the umpire was given, very fully covering the entire question of interference by miners in working mines, and was strongly against the miners. This is considered quite a point gained by the operators. After the decision was rendered the board adjourned to meet at the call of the president. This vetoes resumption for the present in the Schuylkill region and parts of Lehigh and Carbon, and there is little prospect for work commencing at Scranton or at Wilkes-barre.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's men will probably go to work this week. It is hard to say whether or not any good has been accomplished by this meeting of arbitrators. The only question submitted to the umpire was that of interfering with the working of mines. Local arbitration is gaining ground. It is probable that arrangements will soon be made for resumption in one or more of the districts.

The Keystone Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 19.—The House bill incorporating the Keystone Passenger Railway Company named as incorporators J. Stanley Bruner, Robert Morris, John P. McFadden, William A. Barrett, E. H. Bodin, James C. Kelch, and Charles H. Graham. The route is to be from Eighteenth and Carpenter, along Eighteenth to Montgomery avenue, diverging necessarily on Francis, Perkiomen, and Vineyard; along Montgomery to Twentieth, to Ridge avenue, to South College avenue, to Twentieth, to Carpenter, with the right to extend along Eighteenth and Twentieth, north and south, as opened, and on any street north of Montgomery or south of Carpenter, for the purpose of making a circuit.

People's Passenger Railway.
The House bill incorporating the People's Passenger Railway Company names John L. Lawson, Thomas C. Harris, George W. Matthews, Frederick J. Barlow, William Wilson, Leroy Kramer, Alpheus Matthews, and R. F. Raley as incorporators. The road is to commence at Wire Bridge, and thence along Callowhill to Biddle, Biddle to Twenty-fifth, Twenty-fifth to Spring Garden, to Twentieth, to Callowhill, thence by double track to Front street, thence to Vine, to York road, to Callowhill, to Wire Bridge.

The company may also connect its track on Vine and on Callowhill by any street east of Fifth not now occupied by a railway, and when a bridge is built over the Schuylkill by the city at Coates or Race, or between those streets, to cross the same by double track and extend, by any unoccupied street, to Sixtieth street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.
WEDNESDAY, April 19.—Bark—in the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querciton at \$30 per ton. The flour market presents no new features, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$25 25/75; extras at \$26 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$27 75; Pennsylvania extra family at \$28 75; Indiana and Ohio extra family at \$28 75; and family brands at \$29 25. Rye is nominal. Corn is less active; sales of 4000 bushels at 75c for yellow, and 72c for Western mixed. Oats are quiet at the recent decline; sales of 3700 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 65c 25/75. In Barley and Malt no sales.

Cloverseed is dull and nominal. Timothy is held at \$2 50 and Flaxseed at \$2 25. Whisky is quiet. 40 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 92c.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19
STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
S. A. M. 60 | 11 A. M. 64 | 3 P. M. 70
SUN RISES 5:16 MOON SETS 1:52
SUN RISES 6:42 MOON SETS 1:32

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, with 1200 bales of cotton; ship Winchester, from New York, with 131 bales.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. F. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. F. Clyde & Co.
Brig shepherds, Pennell, Barbados, L. Western, Smith & Co.
Schr Steamer, Whitmore, Saco, Lennox & Burgess, Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. H. Bickmore, for New York.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Flying Fox Steamer, passed a fore-and-aft schr, with forecast gone below the eyes of the rigging, steering S. W. by W. Passengers—J. F. Eagle, J. F. Purdy, N. Steinhart, M. Moreman; Charles A. Steckle, Mr. Morris, wife, and daughter; R. G. Stotesbury, wife; Miss Turley; J. Edmonstone, 10-year-old son; and three other passengers. Arrived at 10 A. M. Capt. H. Hendry; Mr. Thomas H. Day; and Mr. Avert. Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 34 hours from New York with mde, to W. F. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 34 hours from New York, with mde, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Willing, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with mde, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr., Schr J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr A. Pirell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, fm Dismal Swamp, with mde to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.
Schr J. D. Hardcastle, Morris, from Currantown, Md., with ties to Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.
Schr Thomas Smith, 10 days fm Sagua, with mde to S. W. DeLamb, vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr M. C. Burnie, Warburton, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to John L. Reider.
Schr Tycron, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. B. Palmer.
Schr E. Simonskin, Winsmore, from New York. Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; Thos. Jefferson, Allen; and G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.
Captain Yerdin, of tug America, reports having passed yesterday off the Sandywharf bark W. E. Anderson, from Matanzas. Off the Buoy on the Middle, brig J. Bickmore, Of the Capes, saw brig —, of New York, bearing N. E.

MEMORANDA.
Steamer Hattiesburg, Winsmore, sailed from New York 4 P. M. yesterday, for Georgetown, D. C.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & MCMANON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YORK OFFICE, APRIL 18.—30 barges left in tow to-night, for Baltimore, lights.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—H. C. Leroy, Dan Robinson, J. T. Hedrick, M. H. Webster, Fred Smith, 10 days fm Sagua, with mde, all with coal for New York.
P. H. Clinton, with coal, for Philadelphia.
Schr Enterprise, Experiment, and Jo left with those reported yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HARRISBURG, April 19.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—John Dubois and Freeman, with lumber to A. H. Smith & Kurtz, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.
D. B. Clough and Chatta and Bertha, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
E. D. Tramp, with lumber to Tramp, Son & Co. Eiton, with lumber to B. Taylor & Son.
Gettysburg, with lumber, for New York.
Three Brothers, with coal to order. J. H.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, April 19, 1871.
There is no material change in local financial affairs calling for any extended comments. The supply of funds both at the banks and outside is considerably in excess of the demand at the present time, and some difficulty is experienced by lenders in finding investment for all the available funds at their disposal. Rates continue to be easy and in favor of borrowers. We quote on call at 5 1/2 per cent and on prime discounts at 7 1/2 per cent.

Money is dull but stronger, the market opening with sales at 11 1/2. The price on note is quoted at 11 1/2.

Government bonds are in demand and strong at a fractional advance on last night's figures. Stocks were active but prices were barely so strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 10 1/2.

Reading sold freely at 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4; the latter @ 6c. Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 6 1/2 @ 6 1/4; Camden and Amboy at 11 1/2; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50 1/2. Philadelphia and Erie was weak, with sales at 28 1/2 @ 28 1/4. Northern Central was quite strong and sold at 4 1/2, an advance of 1/4.

Canal stocks were quiet. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18 1/2 and Lehigh at 8 1/2.

The bonds of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscription was received from national banks this day:—
Lewistown, Pa., Middletown, National, \$38,000
Total subscriptions, \$40,009,450

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BUELOW, Chief of Loan Division.
NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
The subscriptions to the new five per cent stock of the United States now amount to \$50,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach \$200,000,000 by the time new bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:—
First. Bonds to the amount of \$300,000,000 upon which the American securities of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:—
First. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third